

Faculty members ask Robertson

'Deal with the issues'



Daily photo by Leo Lax

Joel Raby, (center, with hands in pocket), ex-Commerce rep on Students' Council, ponders strategy at last night's Council meeting, while Commerce president Al Bates (to Raby's left) leads another of the many rounds of clapping the commerce students treated Council to last night. Listening (or not listening, as the case may be) are Councillors (from right) Pat Rahming, Seymour Kaufman (Commerce rep), Alissa Glazer, Norman Spector, David Levine (sleeping), and Ken Clowes.

Fear students will be disciplined at Senate meeting tomorrow

by Don Macpherson

A group of from 20 to 30 faculty members met yesterday in closed session with Principal H. Rocke Robertson to discuss tomorrow's special meeting of Senate, called by Robertson to deal with "disruption in the university".

The meeting was called Wednesday after a group of 150 students crashed a meeting of the Board of Governors Monday and forced the governors to adjourn early after they refused to put student demands on their agenda.

The faculty members told Robertson the purpose of the Senate meeting should be to deal with the issues of concern to students and not to decide on possible disciplinary moves.

Meanwhile, students met Wednesday night to form the Radical Students Alliance, a unified group replacing Students for a Democratic University, the Socialist Action Committee and the short-lived 27th of January Committee.

The RSA was set up to press the administration to deal with such issues as student housing and McGill's role in Quebec.

Dissatisfaction with administration reluctance to consider such issues led to the disruption of last Monday's governors' meeting.

The faculty members present at yesterday's meeting expressed fears that the administration and conservative senators will use the Senate meeting as a means to begin disciplinary

disruption of the Saturday meeting as justification for stiff disciplinary action and proof that "they're dealing with a bunch of goons".

Robertson would not comment on his meeting with the faculty members other than to deny that the Senate meeting was called to discipline the students.

"I called the Senate meeting because I want Senate to advise me on what is the best way to proceed", he said.

"I don't think it would be wise to comment on the meeting this morning with the faculty."

"In hot situations like this", he said, "it's best to remain cool". But one faculty member said the situation will cool off only if Senate deals with the is-

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Management students watch Council...and they don't like it

by David Turoff

Students' Council last night tabled a motion endorsing the existence of the Faculty of Management, amid the jeers of over 200 Commerce students present as observers.

The motion as originally presented by Commerce representative Seymour Kaufman called for Council to endorse the existence of Faculty of Management, recognize its "valuable contribution to the McGill community and the general community, and to urge the Board of Governors to approve the construction of a new Faculty of Management building as soon as possible."

The Commerce students' move came after some 150 students disrupted a meeting of the Board of Governors Monday demanding to have several items placed on the agenda.

Among the demands was one to abolish the Faculty of Management.

Councillors made several attempts to amend the Commerce motion. One, which would have deleted any mention of the Board of Governors, was shouted down

from the observers' gallery with the chant "Pass the whole motion".

Norman Spector (Arts and Science) and David Levine (Engineering) offered an amendment stating that Council would take the action requested by the motion "when it is recognized that the principle of a Faculty of Management should be that the needs of capital and profit should be subordinated to social and human needs and that production must be carried out in the interests of

all those contributing to the productive process."

Al Bates, President of the Commerce Undergraduate Society, was invited to speak to Council.

He reiterated a statement made earlier by Kaufmann to the effect that Commerce students were not "the pawns of capitalists", and that the Faculty of Management has in fact reoriented itself along the lines suggested by Spector and Levine, though

Continued on page 7

Council hits SGWU

Following a two-and-one-half hour wrangle over a motion concerning the Faculty of Management, Students' Council last night voted to condemn the "gross mis-handling" of the hearing of the "Anderson affair" at Sir George Williams University.

After hearing Keith Byrne, of the McGill West Indian Society, council passed the motion of condemnation and affirmed support for the black students currently occupying the computing Centre at Sir George. The condemnation and the support will be communicated to the Administration and the students by letter today.

In further action, Council made grants of \$660 to the Debating Union to finance an informal Black Studies program, and of \$3000 to the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society to finance the publication of the ASUS Course Guide.

UGEQ Congress to decide national question

The Quebec-wide student referendum on the "national question", which the last Congress of Union Générale des Etudiants de Québec decided to hold, will not take place. Instead the question of a possible Union stand on the political future of Quebec will be decided by the annual Congress in mid-February.

At a Wednesday night session of the Conseil Central National (UGEQ's governing body between national congresses) the executive revealed plans for a one-week period of information-animation aimed at paving the way for the February Congress.

At the meeting the executive announced that it would take an independentist position during this week. The executive has no policy-making powers and the question of independence will be decided by a vote of the Congress, which is the supreme policy-making body of the Union.

"We do not want to make people believe that all Quebec students are separatists," explained UGEQ's interim president Louis Falardeau, "but we say anyway, so that it will be clear, that the members of the executive have opted for independence."

One hundred tickets for the special meeting of Senate this Saturday will be available in the Registrar's office from 11 am this morning. The meeting is at 9 am in the Council room, eighth floor, of the Leacock building. If necessary the meeting will be televised into the Physical Science Centre Auditorium.

proceedings against the students who disrupted the Board of Governors.

One member of the group that met with Robertson said it is possible that Senate conservatives would welcome student

today

NEWMAN: Supper followed by a skating party at 6:30 and a sherry party at 8:30. 3484 Peel, 6 pm.

COMMERCE STUDENTS: Important meeting. L13, 1 pm.

HUMANIST FELLOWSHIP: History professor Paul Lin speaks on China. L26, 8:30 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: Cultural exhibition including painting, costumes etc. Union ballroom 1-9 pm.

MOTORCYCLE CLUB: Party, films, records, refreshments. Union coffee lounge, 8 pm.

PLAYERS CLUB: Auditions for "Picnic on the Battlefield". Dressing room, Sandwich Theatre, 1-2 pm.

ENGINEERING WEEK: Speakers program: Mr. K. Crooks, President of Rolls Royce Co. McConnell Engineering Building, room 304, 1 pm.

CAMERA CLUB: Second last day to hand in Christmas photo contest prints. Union switchboard.

SOCIOLOGY STUDENTS UNION: Meeting to formulate reforms in Sociology 210. L738, noon.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Tuma prayers. Union 307, 1:15-1:45 pm.

STUDENT ART EXHIBITION: Union 123-124, 9 am - 6 pm.

RED AND WHITE REVUE: Tickets on sale for "Odysseus Won't You Please Come Home?" Union box office.

CINEMATRIX AND FILM DIALOGUE: "Petulia" by Richard Lester with Julie Christie and George C. Scott. L132, 7 pm and 9:15 pm.

COURSE GUIDE: Staff meeting and positioning. Union 412, afternoon.

YELLOW DOOR: Denis Brown, Tradition and Blue Grass. 3465 Aylmer, 8:30 pm.

WINTER CARNIVAL: Volunteers to work on Monte Carlo Nite (Feb. 22). Union 467, all day.

WAA: Ice hockey game. 4 pm.

PRE-MEDICAL HONOR SOCIETY: Alpha Epsilon Delta, Mr. M. L. Moore, National Secretary. Stewart Biology Building, 8 pm.

KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS: Sankirtan: Mind-deliverance, discussion-music. Free. Refreshments. 3720 Park, 7 pm.

INVESTMENT CLUB: Important financial and constitution meeting Union 124, 1 pm.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Film festival - "Medical Experiments in Manned Space Flights" S-1/3, 1 pm.

CYCOM: E-406, 1 pm.

MOC: Toboggan and skating party Mount Royal, 8 pm.

THEATRE DE FRANCE: Tickets on sale at the Union box office, one dollar.

ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS: Organizational committee meeting to discuss election procedures. Union 112, 1 pm.

SOCIETY OF PHYSICS STUDENTS: Meeting for election of major program reports on curriculum committee. L12, 1 pm.

SGWU

A rally in support of the black students at Sir George Williams will be held in L-132 today at 1 pm.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1

STUDENT ART EXHIBITION: Union 123-124, 9 am - 6 pm.

YELLOW DOOR: Denis Brown, Tradition and Blue Grass 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 pm.

KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS: Vegetarian lunch. 3720 Park, noon.

MOC: Woodsman's competition Macdonald College.

SAVOY SOCIETY: 1:30 Robin, Rose, Richard; 2 pm, Orchestra and girls; 2:30 pm, Men; 3 pm, Despard; 3:30 pm, Meg. Union 307 and ballroom.

FIGURE SKATING: Intercollegiate meet - your support will help. U de M arena, 10 am.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Prof. Kuan lectures on "Chinese Culture and Chinese Family System" L26, 8 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: Singing practice, RVC room 12, 2 - 4 pm. Refreshments.

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: Movies on Latin America, Union ballroom 8 - 10 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Mandarin class Union B23, noon.

RADIO MCGILL: Broadcasting seminar, all invited. All day at Radio McGill.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 2

KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS: Prasadam love feast. 3720 Park, noon - 2 pm.

MOC: Ski trip to Mont Echo. Rod-dick Gates, 7:30 pm.

CANTERBURY: Dinner, 6 pm, Eucharist followed by student discussion, 7 pm. 3555 University Street.

NEWMAN: Mass at Newman, 10 am, 7:15 pm and at Divinity Hall, 12 noon.

RADIO MCGILL: Two hours of news, documentaries and music. CFQR-FM (92.5) at 10 pm.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: 7 pm, Lutheran worship service; 8 pm, NFB film "Invention of the Adolescent". 3483 Peel Street.

what's what

POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The PSA seminar on the introductory Political Science courses originally scheduled for 1 pm today has been postponed to allow students to attend the rally in support of Sir George black students being held at the same time.

CHESS TEAM

Last weekend the Chess Team successfully defended its title as Eastern Canadian Collegiate Champions winning all six of its matches at the University of Waterloo last weekend. The team's winning streak started last December during the US Intercollegiate Tournament when it placed third behind the University of Chicago and Berkeley in a 49 team field.

FACULTY FRIDAY CONCERT

There is a free Faculty Friday Concert tonight featuring Faculty choirs in a program of sacred and secular songs, in Redpath Hall at 8:30 pm.

WINTER CARNIVAL PRINCESS NOMINEES

There is a compulsory tea at Royal Victoria College today for all nominees at 2 pm.

STUDENT COUNSELLING

The Senate Committee on Student Counselling meets today to discuss a major Student's Society policy brief. Administration 609, 3 pm.

Engineering Week Speakers Program

presents

MR. K. CROOKS

President of Rolls-Royce (Can.) Ltd.
McConnell Rm. 304 1-2 pm

"The Data Generation Credibility Gap"



THE WIDER... THE WILDER!

Dapper Dan's JUST ARRIVED shipment of 'BELL BOT-TOM MATELOTS' ARE WIDE

WALK ON THE WIDE SIDE in smashing new Corduroy or Denim BELL BOTTOMS. Latest colours! For Swingers? Like a Bell! BELL BOTTOMS FROM DAPPER DAN.



LEE & LEVI'S JEANS

AT
Dapper Dan

• 22 St. Catherine E. 866-6944
• 6627 St. Hubert 272-4665
• 2 Stores in St. Jerome

McGill Hillel Students Society presents in its lecture series "Ideology vs. Diplomacy" **Edward Boorstein** speaking on **Latin America - Power Politics vs. Revolution**

Mr. Boorstein was a member of the Cuban Ministry of Economics at the invitation of the late Che Guevara, and has authored "The Economic Transformation of Cuba".

Mon. Feb. 3 at 1 pm

Hillel House, 3460 Stanley

*There will be a demonstration of public sorrow
over the public hangings of the martyrs in
Iraq at a memorial assembly at the*

**Spanish & Portuguese Synagogue
5471 Lemieux**

Sunday, Feb. 2

10:30 am

McGill Hillel Students Society

EUS compromises on rep selection

by Chris Neubert

An open meeting of the Engineering Undergraduate Society yesterday adopted a compromise measure accepting the engineering faculty's guideline for representation by department with provisions for safeguarding the interests of the whole engineering student body.

At the same time, it was also stipulated that the elections of student representatives to faculty should proceed as quickly as possible.

The move was an amendment to a motion which had split students at Wednesday's open meeting. The original motion had stated that the EUS alone should determine the method of selection of the ten proposed representatives. However, Metallurgical and Mining students, members of the two smallest departments in engineering, had already endorsed faculty's proposal and elected their respective representatives.

The crisis arose when Engineering Dean G. L. d'Ombain presented directly to the class presidents faculty's resolution on representation, asking them to organize the elections, thus, in effect, bypassing the EUS.

At the meeting Dean d'Ombain said that relations between faculty and the EUS had always been good. He said he had presented faculty's proposal directly to the class presidents because of his concern for representation at the departmental level, and he added his concern was precipitated by an inaccurate report in the Daily, which led him to doubt the intention of the EUS.

David Levine, the engineering representative on Students' Council proposed the amendment to the motion. It stated that the EUS should accept Faculty's resolution, with the proviso that on faculty-wide matters their representatives should consider themselves morally bound to uphold the results of opinion polls, referenda and open meetings held by the EUS on these issues.

Some students argued that if the representatives presented only the views of their respective departments and years, a smaller department would have a disproportionately large voice.

The amendment also reaffirmed that the representative student body in Engineering is the EUS and that the faculty should consult the EUS on issues concerning all engineering students.



Daily photo by Paul Chefurka

Four militant occupiers are shown here engaging in top-secret strategy sessions in the Sir George Computing Center. Notice the radical leer on the faces of the two nearest camera.

Sir George administration won't negotiate with blacks

by George Lewinski

The administration of Sir George Williams University has reiterated its refusal to negotiate with the Black Students' Union and their white supporters over

the composition of the Hearing Committee investigating charges of racism against biology professor Perry Anderson.

The students say the committee is illegal because they were not consulted about the members which were to sit on it. (The original agreement made a month ago was that both the students and Anderson were to approve the composition of the committee).

In a release distributed late yesterday afternoon, acting principal Douglas Burns Clarke stated the committee would "continue its work" but did not specify when it would reconvene. He further emphasized three principles which would govern an end to the crisis, including a warning that the university community must function within the law.

Meanwhile, over five hundred students from all the faculties of Sir George have signed a resolution demanding the Hearing Committee be dissolved. In addition UGEQ has expressed its solidarity with the students.

The executive of the SGWU Students' Association passed a resolution to send food to those occupying the ninth floor computing centre. About two hundred students spent their second night and vow they will stay until their demands are met.

The black students occupying the computing centre demand:

- the present Hearing Committee and its proceedings be totally rejected

- the Administration arrange a meeting of all parties involved to settle the composition of the committee and the procedures under which it will meet

- this meeting be free from all threats and coercion

- due consideration be given to all Caribbean students who have lost study time during the occupation

- all criminal charges against black students be dropped

Two civil charges and one criminal charge for kidnapping have been laid after six black

students confronted Dean John O'Brien January 22 demanding an apology for a letter written to Professor Anderson warning him of a 'threat of violence' from students if he continued teaching.

At a press conference yesterday evening, the black students again emphasized the inter-racial aspect of the sit-in and revealed they have sent letters and telegrams to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, John Diefenbaker, newspapers in Canada and the US and representatives of West Indian governments. A release stated in part:

"We vow to prolong this just occupation of this vital nerve centre (the computing centre) until justice is properly meted out to us and the whole student community".

A spokesman added "we are so well organized we can stay for a year, five years or ten years".

Meanwhile, the Evening Students Association of Sir George Williams University announced last night that they concur completely with the administration's composition of the present Hearing Committee investigating alleged racism by Professor Anderson.

The ESA joined the executive of the Sir George Williams University Teachers' Association, led by Professor Michael Marsden who co-incidentally is also a member of the Hearing Committee, in expressing their confidence in the administration's handling of the crisis.

Deal with issues...

Continued from page 1

sues facing it.

"We will continue to have disruptions as long as the basic issues are not discussed", said Senator Samuel Noumoff.

Students will have the opportunity to see whether those are discussed Saturday.

Tickets will be available today to observers and the proceedings may be carried on closed-circuit television.

Ask delay in naming of Dean

The Joint Working Group of the Faculty of Arts and Science yesterday recommended to Senate that the selection of the next Dean of Arts and Science be delayed until its final report is completed.

The recommendation of the student-faculty body was made to ensure that its proposals are taken into account before the selection committee proceeds with nominations.

Vice-Dean Stansbury indicated that the possibility of student representation on this committee was very slight. He added that the ASUS might be granted a consultative status in the selection procedure.

Repeating the latest student stand on consultation, ASUS president Paul Wong pointed out that an advisory status would be unacceptable to the students in his Faculty. Summing up the ASUS position, he said:

"I have a funny feeling that whether or not Arts and Science students have direct representation on the selection committee, our exact feelings will unquestionably be made known".

He added that the matter would be given further consideration at the ASUS open meeting next week.

Though the issue of student representation remains undecided, Senate approval of yesterday's recommendation will allow the joint working group to discuss the matter further.

In Waspurin plant

English CEGEP headaches cured

Dawson College, Quebec's first English speaking CEGEP will be located at the C. E. Frosst pharmaceutical building in Westmount.

The announcement, which came at a press conference yesterday, ended months of speculation over the site. Other locations which had been mentioned included the McGill Campus and the Guy Towers.

Paul Gallagher, Director-General of the college, emphasized that the CEGEP will be opened by September 1969, with facilities and staff "sufficient to provide for the needs adequately and well" for the 1800 students expected for the 1969-70 school year.

Among the other details revealed at the conference:

- the site will serve as a 'core' for future expansion;
- the staff-student ratio will be 15-1;
- facilities at Sir George Williams University, and the Ahuntsic and Vieux-Montreal CEGEPs will also be used;
- a placement service "sensitive to the problems already encountered by the French CEGEP students" will be established.

Of the 1800 students, it is anticipated that one-third will follow pre-university courses, one-third technological studies, and one-third will not have made up their minds. Gallagher stressed that during first year, students will have the choice of forty-two basic patterns of study, none of which will concentrate on either of the two major areas.

"We want to give the student an opportunity to decide what he wants to do in the first year," he said.

The 43 year-old plant, owned by the Frosst company, whose most famous product is aspirin, will undergo extensive renovation during the summer months. Gallagher said that while some recreational facilities could be provided, a gymnasium 'close by' rather than on site will probably have to be found.

Over 400 unsolicited applications for teaching posts have been received. Gallagher was vague over the qualifications of the teachers, saying only that they will be "certified and uncertified, and of all levels of experience. It was also unclear what the salary scale would be, but at least 40% of the positions will be filled by March.

Gallagher admitted that space would be somewhat of a problem: "We're inclined to believe we'll have substantially more inquiries and applications from students than we'll be able to fill," he said.

Of the fourteen major technological areas, facilities for ten will be available, including computer instruction. "We're in constant contact with the business community" concerning both use of facilities and employment of graduate students," Gallagher added.

Yes, Dr. Robertson, there is an emergency

One of the more revealing documents to come to light recently appeared in Wednesday's Daily. It comprised the confidential minutes of a meeting between Sir George Williams University administrators and the Montreal police to discuss security arrangements for a hearing in the Anderson case. The administrators were in their element. When faced with a major question of principle, the aspect they are best able and most willing to deal with is the protection of their own power.

McGill administrators are of course no different. That is why an emergency Senate meeting has been called for tomorrow to discuss "the disruption of university business". Student senators had tried for three months to convince Senate that emergencies existed — emergencies like the plight of graduating CEGEP students, the struggle of Québec's teachers or the student housing situation. But the only emergency the administrators recognize is "disruption of university business."

This "disruption", however was not carried out in a vacuum. There were protests at the Senate meeting a week ago Wednesday because Senate refused even to consider a student motion giving support to the teachers. Friday's meeting of the Senate Nominating Committee was disrupted because it represented the first step in an undemocratic process by which six new deans and a vice-principal were to be selected. And Monday's Board of Governors meeting was forced to adjourn because it would not consider the student housing crisis and McGill's ties with the English corporate elite in Québec.

It is difficult to guess just what the administrators are going to try to do at tomorrow's meeting. But it is safe to assume from the tone of what little the Principal has said that it will not include consideration of the substantive issues that underlie the "disruptions".

But the disruptions will not be stopped by the institution of disciplinary proceedings. They will be stopped only when

student demands are met — when the Board of Governors provides money for a student co-op, when it considers the allocation of space for that co-op more important than the construction of a building for the Faculty of Management to train corporation leaders in, when it is no longer made up of the owners of reactionary and exploitative companies, when Senate takes a progressive stand on Québec education, when deans are chosen in the open by the whole university community.

Opposition to the administrators' position is growing. It is not only students but liberal faculty as well who are demanding that Senate discuss the issues. Senate has dealt in evasion for far too long. It has been forced to recognize that an emergency exists. All that now remains is for it to perceive the nature of that emergency and to do something about it.

Robert CHODOS

LETTERS

Administration chastised for failure to hit SAC bums

Sir,

In your editorial of January 28, you ask what useful function, if any, does the board of governors perform.

I would like to suggest that they could perform an extremely useful function by using their influence to induce governments to see to it that no more tax dollars are wasted in the form of grants or financial assistance to students who have absolutely no intention of learning anything, but to live the life of a drone and to teach subversive activities. I find the lack of action on the part of the administration most regrettable.

To my mind, those 150 students of the Socialist Action Committee should all have been immediately suspended. I was just speechless to see that these bums have the nerve to demand that the Faculty of Commerce be abolished. I hope all Commerce students start to realize that there is an organized student movement underway with the aim to deny them the right to study

commerce at McGill.

Therefore it would be wise if the Commerce students would break away from the "Three Stooges Society". Their next demand might be to abolish the Engineering Faculty as many of the engineers end up as vice-presidents of a company.

Regarding their demand to discontinue plans for the Faculty of Management Building and to build instead a student housing co-op, I would like to point out that the prime responsibility of a university is not to see to it that individual students have enough money to study and to provide housing for them. Their prime responsibility is to provide a faculty and facilities for all who attend university for the purpose of study.

From this viewpoint, therefore, the Faculty of Management facility is more important than a student housing co-op.

Herman Elsel,
Management

Will the real Lenin Please stand up

Sir,

I didn't know W. Rochet wrote letters to your paper.

Steve Albert

From one revisionist to another

Sir:

I would like to join Comrade Lenin in commenting on some of the articles that have recently been appearing in your journal. You and your readers may be interested in the following statement that I made in 1964:

"We are against the leaders who are of the left and who hide behind Marxist-Leninist ideology but who make it represent chauvinism. . . They now offer a reactionary thesis founded on a union of peoples based on racism and nationalism."

Your support of Quebec separatism is a manifestation of reactionary leftism.

Nikita S. Khrushchev

Name the ideologue

Sir,

I would like to make a correction on the letter of January 30. I believe it was signed by J. Stalin.

Karl Marx

The iron hand of the dodo

Sir,

I beg to differ with reference to your Tuesday editorial. If the board of governors were, as you say, a "rubber stamp", then all this demonstration would be futile. If, as you say, these men are just a symbol, and you draw an analogy between them and the dodo bird, why not just let the dodo bird die out as evolution moves along. As a matter of fact, keep a few around as a freak show and to demonstrate to our children and grandchildren one of the big mistakes of this establishment. Why disturb them, if obviously, to you, they do not "govern" as you say, but through their kindness and tax evasiveness decide to bestow a large cut of our yearly funds on us?

No. The trouble is that they do very much govern, and with an iron hand at that. Because they grant us all that money, they expect results. This "industrial elite" expects the university to be run in such a way, that the people they turn out fit into their industry, into slots, like good little machines just performing a task without thinking. They expect the university to give job training and not an education (which are two distinct goals).

If the influence of this powerful board could be cut severely, if not completely eliminated, and the university could still survive financially, then we might start to have the kind of institution we want.

I would feel very sorry for someone with nothing better to do than protest a "rubber stamp".

Peter Hoffman
BSc 3

Daily charged with anti-administration bias

Sir,

After careful reading of the unsigned articles on pages 1 and 5 of yesterday's

Daily covering the inquiries into possible racism at S.G.W.U., and entitled "Move to Crush Black Students" and "Reasoning together", I can find nothing to warrant the obvious anti-administration slant of the articles.

It seems to me that the author has interpreted the Administration's concern with maintaining order during these hearings as a move to "crush black students". The Administration's desire to maintain order, whether or not such a concern is justified, is independent of the issue of possible racism. If the racist charges were to be substantiated this would be very deserving of public (and the Daily's) outcry, but for the Daily to prejudice such an emotionally charged situation is bad reporting at least. Let's not add any more prejudice to the issue, hey? You creeps.

John Rollit, Ph D 2

Déjà vécu

Sir,

As a McGill alumnus, I thought it only proper to pay a visit to the brand new McLennan Library. I have just returned... My people went through this in 1939!

Brian G. Segal

Quote of the day

"What this amendment means is that the Faculty of Management must put people ahead of capital..."

— Marg Verrall,
councillor,
at SC meeting

"NO! NO! NO!"

— crowd of Management students.

MCGILL DAILY

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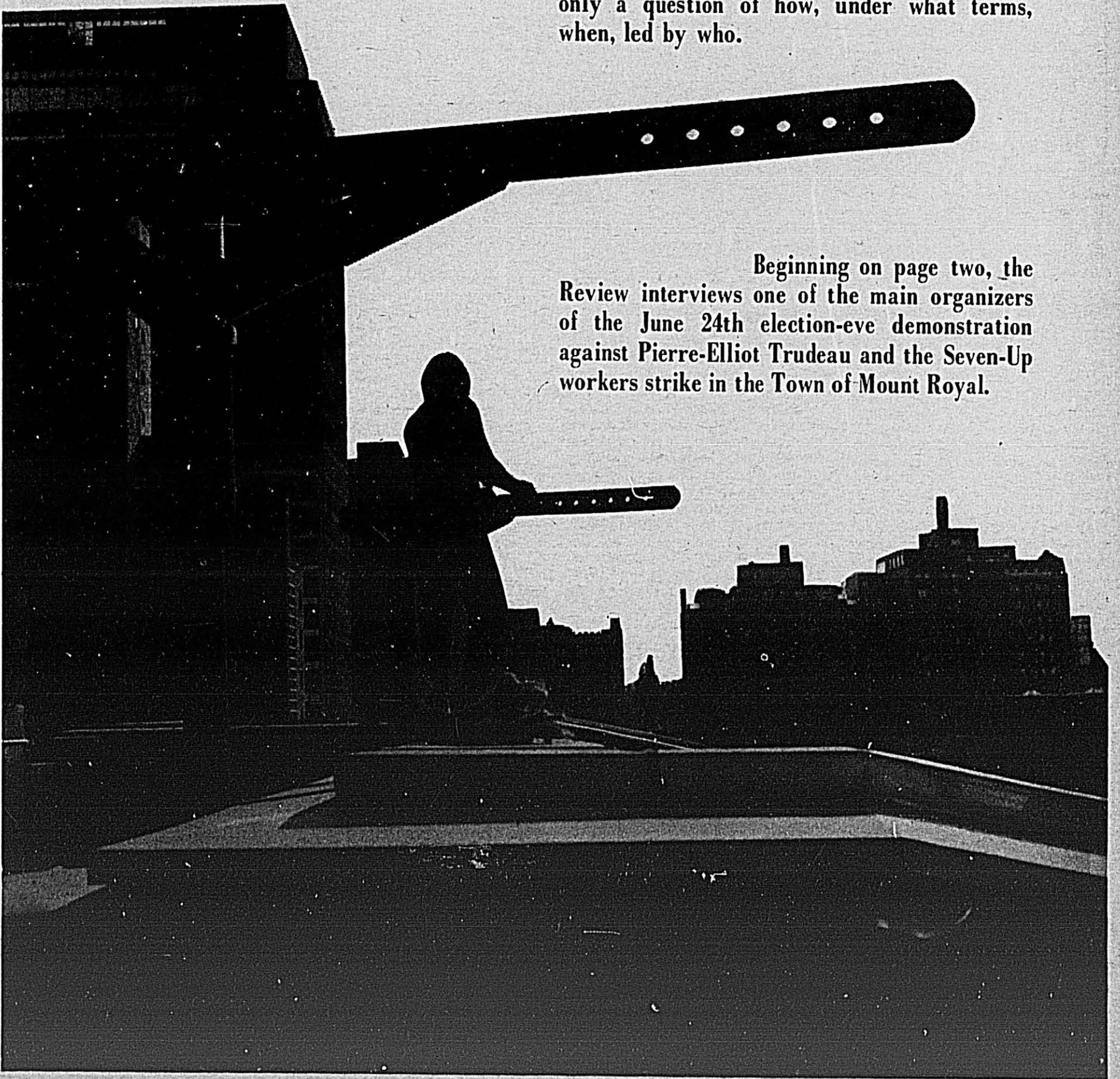
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the Review

McGill Daily supplement, Jan. 31, 1969.

Thousands of Quebecois, especially the young, have long since ceased to ask themselves whether they are for independence. For them, it is only a question of how, under what terms, when, led by who.

Beginning on page two, the Review interviews one of the main organizers of the June 24th election-eve demonstration against Pierre-Elliot Trudeau and the Seven-Up workers strike in the Town of Mount Royal.



Can Quebec win true inde- pendence?

Little noticed in the publicity and charisma surrounding René Lévesque's emergence as Quebec's dominant "souverainiste", a growing number of radical independentists are convinced that when Lévesque takes power and declares sovereignty, the fight for true independence will have only begun.

François Bachand, a member of the Comité Indépendance-Socialisme ("the left wing"), is a leading militant in these currents. The St-Jean Baptiste Day demonstration just before the last federal election, and the Seven-Up strike, are two of the more recent actions he has helped to organize around class and national conflicts.

Here he talks for the Review about, among other things, the Parti Québécois, how independence may come about, and what should happen to McGill University in the new Quebec.

the Review: Do you see the upsurge of working class militancy being connected or allied with the more nationalist tendencies in Quebec?

Bachand: For the working class, social demands are nationalist demands, in the sense that the bourgeoisie here, the bosses, are the outsiders, the Anglo Saxons — Anglo Canadians or Americans. Because the dominant class is made up of foreigners or their servants, social demands become nationalistic demands.

What is independence, then, but to have control of the state? However, what we want is to have control of the state by the proletariat, the workers. So we cannot avoid being nationalist. We cannot identify with the federal state, because to us it represents nothing. There isn't a Québécois who feels at home in Ontario — talk to French workers in places like Sarnia or anywhere else. It is entirely normal, for historic, cultural and linguistic reasons, that Quebec people should be nationalists. Those who are not nationalist in Quebec are the "big businessmen", those who do not have a nation, those whose only nation is the dollar. Even the people who don't say they are independentist or separatist really are, deep down, because they identify among themselves, with their bosses being American.

the Review: Do you think that workers who are more or less conscious that some form of national liberation is required are also conscious that the many so-called nationalist elements don't represent this kind of independence but simply the replacement of one bourgeoisie by another? Would they recognize that Lévesque is not really the kind of independentist they're looking for?

Bachand: Yes, as a matter of fact, when the Parti Québécois was formed there was a high percentage of union members, and I have noticed that lately these people have been moving consistently away from Lévesque.

First there was Lévesque's position on the St. Léonard issue and then on the 24th of June, with the St. Jean Baptiste demonstration, there is a growing suspicion towards him among workers and students.

For Lévesque represents only one class, the petty bourgeoisie, — that is quite evident.

For example, when he makes a compromise with regards to education or the economy with the Americans or Anglo-Saxons, it is the petty bourgeois and their interests which he is defending.

They can't bring about a true independence for it would be against their interest. True independence is socialism. Independence isn't simply territorial. The people in that territory have to be free, and that, of course, means that the workers themselves have to be free, that they have to be in control of what they produce, in control of everything in fact. But Lévesque can't go that far; it's impossible for him because he represents the interests of one social class, and that is becoming more and more apparent.

When he condemns the "extremists" of the MIS he condemns them because he needs the vote of the petty bourgeoisie — he needs the vote of his class. But everybody knows that he is financed by Canadian Melchers, by M. — what's his name, there, the French Canadian, the one who sells gin — Marchand, everybody knows that. Although Lévesque says that it is a party which lives on contributions and membership fees, it isn't true; We know that a French-Canadian capitalist, and even probably an American one, like Iron Ore was instrumental in financing his campaign.

the Review: How then do you see the real independence of Quebec coming about?

Bachand: Before there was the RIN and the PQ. And now they have merged. They both represent the same class and they have united, so the situation is clear: all the petty bourgeoisie have gotten together.

That makes it easier for the radical movement to organize. There are several movements already appearing.

At a certain point, if it proceeds historically, the movements of the left will fuse. What will probably happen is that the left will grow progressively stronger because of the worsening economic situation. Then, at this time, Lévesque will show to the masses that his interests are strictly those of the financial elite — in fact he's already beginning to demonstrate this — and that he doesn't really want independence or socialism or the welfare of the people.



"The Parti Québécois can't bring about a true independence; it would be against their interest. True independence is socialism. Independence isn't simply territorial: the people in the territory have to be free, and that means that the workers themselves have to be free, that they have to be in control of what they produce."

He'll probably attain power, that's highly probable; but once in power, he will fail, because he stands with the Americans. It won't be he who will be maître chez lui, the Americans will remain on top. So, at this moment, there will develop among the people a phenomenon like in any other country, and that is a revolution, towards socialism, and thus towards true independence.

That doesn't necessarily mean we'll win, we could all very well end up in prison or get shot. But we don't fear the consequences.

It's necessary that people come to understand, that they have their own political experience.

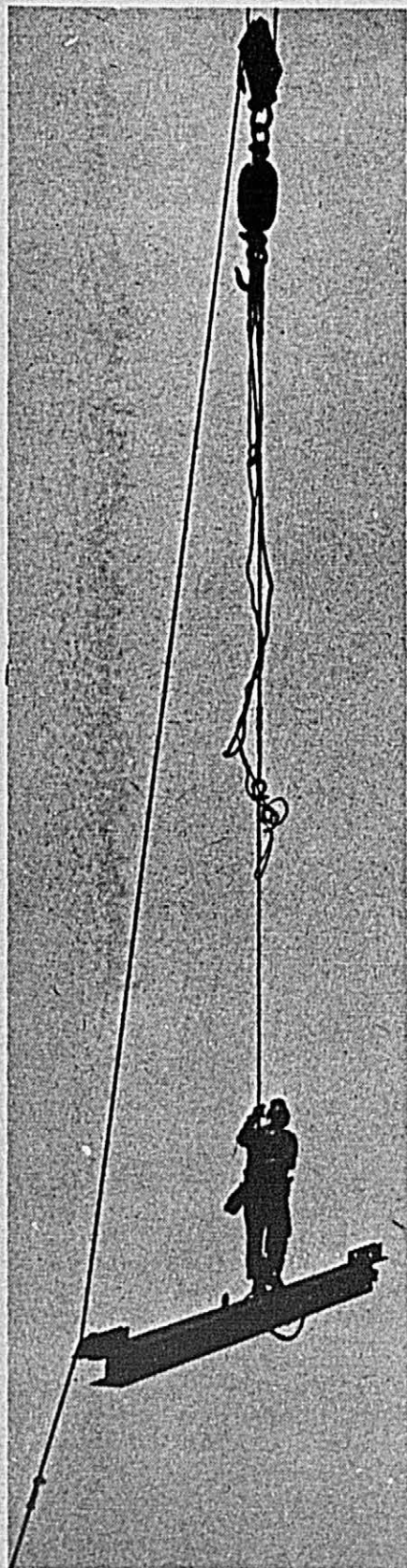
The situation is infinitely better; at the beginning the left was very small. More and more, with the CEGEPs for example, things are moving everywhere, it's taking on considerable proportions if you look for example, at what existed before 1964.

the Review: What role do you see for McGill in a liberated Quebec?

Bachand: Well, the Anglo-Saxons here — what I mean by Anglo-Saxon is the dominant class — they came here, they did not ask for our permission, they conquered us in 1760. Those people do not possess the land, it was the Québécois who possess the land, the Anglo-Saxons came here by force. O.K. well, what are we going to do? It's a sticky business — there are a lot of Irishmen who were brought here by force by the English, as workers, you know.

In any case, there is not one free country in the world which can stand having a privileged minority. (it's clear that the English are privileged; for instance, there are three English universities for one French in Montreal).

Well, I see three alternatives: one that



they leave; that they work with us, which would mean learning French and working here; or if they don't want that well I don't know... get shot?

But we wouldn't be savage about it; that is, we will proceed by steps, progressively. We won't start by massacring the people of Westmount.

There is not much to be gained by that, because after independence, even a socialist independence, we will need the skills of those people. For the reason that the French Canadian are a feudal people. We are peasants who've arrived in the city. We have received a Catholic education, we are accustomed to obeying the priest. Moreover, we have no business sense.

In the CEGEPs, for example, only 25% of the students go into economics or mathematics; the others go into literature and the social sciences. That's important, you know, it shows that we are not awake to the realities of the century. We are going to have to change our whole conception of education to turn out technically qualified people so that we may control our economy, for if we don't control our economy we don't control anything. This situation is due to factors of colonialisation.

It was in the interest of the Anglo-Saxons to keep us in that position by means of the clergy.

That way they could control everything while we did the work. That's what must change. Since we need their know-how, then we could cooperate. But if they don't want to then... they will have to go.

the Review: How would the University itself have to change?

Bachand: Well, in Quebec right now there is a great shortage of university space; we need another university. Why build another, when there already are three?

Who built these universities? — Quebec workers. At McGill, for example, the new library: if you look on the construction site, you see Italian and Quebecois laborers. It was, furthermore, subsidized by people of Quebec, and by American and Anglo-Saxon corporations who lifted the profits from



"Finally, inside McGill, everybody who wants to collaborate (that is, stay in Quebec) should learn French. English they can speak at home; the university should serve the majority of the people, and not an exploiting minority. It seems to me only logical."

Quebec workers. Logically, it belongs to us. Even if, in fact, it does not.

McGill should change something like this; when the time comes: maybe the first year, 50% ought to be French-speaking; the second year, 60% and so on. Finally, inside McGill, everybody who wants to collaborate should learn French. English they can speak at home; the university should serve the majority of the people, and not an exploiting minority. It seems to me only logical.

I think we must act in steps wherever possible, — but if they refuse all cooperation, if they start acting like the French in Algeria, well... I don't know... It's evident that we would take the necessary means...

Another thing which we should try to do is to politicise students from India, Pakistan, Africa — we do not want to educate people so that they can exploit the men of their countries. However, we're going to start by dealing with our own problems. Those who would attend this university would be sons and daughters of workers, who are going to help their people and not exploit them with the same mentality as their masters here.

Our goal, after all, is not to destroy, it is to build... We're going to try to cause the least damage possible, but it all depends

on the resistance of the ruling class. I don't know what they think at McGill, but I have the impression that some of the governors don't agree with us...

I don't think that the people are ever violent. It's always the ruling class which is violent, the people only respond to this violence, that is, to the violence of the ruling class.

the Review: A lot of the attention of French Québécois, especially in places like universities, tends to be centred around the question of culture, rather than the question of the economy, who controls production, and so forth. Demands, wishes, aspirations are in terms of "Nous avons une culture unique ici, il faut la préserver, elle doit épanouir", on the level of "culture" rather than control of productive life. Do you see this as a serious diversion of energies?

Bachand: Yes, but I think this is less and less true. The strictly cultural demands were a normal result of our feudal education. But now demands are becoming much more economic — "Maîtres chez nous", for example. If there is a CEGEP crisis, it is not due to language; among other things, it is due to a shortage of openings on the labor market. And why is there this shortage? Because of capitalist exploitation. It's simple; it's an economic problem. And this they are understanding more and more, but it takes time to pull a people out of its lethargy, out of its slavery. Slavery does not necessarily mean being beaten physically with whips; there is moral slavery, and there is de facto slavery, like the 25,000 Montrealers on welfare. 25,000 parasites, who do nothing, produce nothing — that's slavery.

the Review: What kind of possibilities for the future do you see for common action by students and workers? For example, the 7Up Demonstration, the Mouvement de libération du Taxi, are a few instances in North America where we see students and workers in common action.

Bachand: Right now, we're working on housing, that is, there's going to be a rise



"If there is a CEGEP crisis, it is not due to language. Among other things, it is due to a shortage of openings on the labor market. And why is there this shortage? Because of capitalist exploitation. It's simple; it's an economic problem. And people are understanding this more and more."

in rent in May due to the 23% tax increase. We're trying to unite and we'll probably succeed in uniting the workers' committees and citizens' committees with the students for a common action against this.

This type of co-operation takes place more and more, but there are many people, so-called revolutionaries, who have always tried to divide the student-worker movement by saying that workers do not want to have anything to do with students, and that students are condescending towards workers. But I've noticed that this attitude is slowly disappearing amongst workers. Before, workers distrusted students, because they knew that students would eventually be those who exploited them. But all that is rapidly becoming outdated.

This interview was recorded in the studios of Radio McGill.

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as a college critic sees

JOHN CASSAVETES'

FACES

18 YEARS

"The film was included on the program of a film festival organized under the auspices of the Tennessee Arts Commission. A strangely heterogeneous audience—high school and college kids, housewives, businessmen, secretaries, academic types, and a smattering of beards and love beads—had endured two exhausting days of seminars, panel discussions and screenings by the time FACES was to be shown.

FACES—and I say this calmly as I can—is a beautiful film. It is a unique film. I have never responded, I have never seen an audience respond as we did that night. The faces that we saw were our own.

The film is the acting, and the players in FACES, all of them—John Marley, Gena Rowlands, Lynn Carlin, Seymour Cassel, and the others—simply gave, were allowed to give, the performance of their lives."

Marshall L. Fallwell Jr.
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Spoken French by 1971

A proposal for those who may want to stay in Quebec after independence.

by Donald Kingsbury

PROBLEM: *The English of McGill and Quebec who haven't isolated themselves from reality are beginning to realize that they had better learn French - fast. But they have no crack learning environment for spoken French which makes economic sense in terms of learner time and operational costs.*

PROJECT: *Engineer a learning environment for French by the fall of 1971 that can take an English speaker from no facility in the language to operational fluency with correct accent after from 50 to 150 hours of effort.*

FEASIBILITY: Excellent from the point of view of the state of the art of education engineering. The major obstacles to realization are McGill's weak central administration, a moribund, uncreative Senate Education Procedures Committee, a French Department uninterested in language teaching, uninterested in English-French Canadian communication, and unqualified in the engineering thought processes, and a fund allocation system that doesn't make design and amortization decisions.

COST: The development cost is high, perhaps from one half to three quarters of a million dollars. A properly chosen design team, that didn't have to screw around with university politics, would chop the costs down to the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars. This cost is very reasonable when we consider that it could be amortized over a very few years, since the operational costs would be very low, say \$100 per student.

It's amazing that professors, especially economics professors, don't understand that the simple facts of allocating and amortizing design money should be applied to university learning.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS: The design contract must NOT be awarded to the French Department and the course should NOT be given by the French Department.

One of the real blockages of progress at the Universities are the Information Monopolies called Departments. These cartels systematically block education improvements and must be by-passed if education research is to take place. They pass off token changes as considered programs, and it is students who suffer from this.

The French Department is notorious for its reluctance to teach spoken French. Such a simple change as the Functional French program had to be imposed from above. Their job, as they see it, is to bring French Civilization to the barbarian outlanders. Fine. Let them teach their beloved literature. In the meantime the job of teaching the language should be given to someone who is interested in creating a large population of French speakers. Some French Canadians perhaps?

Nothing damns a project or fouls it up more than leaving it in the clutches of an Information

Monopoly that just doesn't give a shit because it IS an Information Monopoly.

Obvious tho this is, the central administration, and especially the prestige oriented faculty, won't see it that way. Everyone has to be nice to their friends and even if the students get screwed royally, all the professors' feelings are saved intact.

THE DESIGN TEAM: the designing group should be an interdisciplinary team headed by (1) someone who is a master of behavior shaping methods. He should be matched with (2) a crack administrator. Subsidiary but indispensable skills which must be present involve: (3) knowledge of and ability to design electronic equipment, (4) linguistic analysis, (5) somebody who is articulate in French. The design team would, of course, have to be supported by artists, photographers, writers, secretaries, and Joe jobbers.

THE PROBLEM ANALYSIS: I'm an education engineer, not that I get much practice at McGill. Here is a brief version of my analysis of the language problem: Language behavior breaks down into two distinct parts: (1) Receiving and decoding concepts which have been coded in spoken and written French, and (2) Coding concepts into spoken and written French and transmitting them.

These abilities depend upon mastery of the following behaviors:

- (1) Can discriminate between French and non-French sounds up to phrase length.
- (2) Can map French sounds into writing and vice versa.
- (3) Can manufacture French sounds and writing at will.
- (4) Can associate French symbols with appropriate concepts and vice versa.

That's it. First-order discriminations, first-order associations, tongue wagging and finger moving. A classical behavior shaping problem. Mind you, you have maybe on the order of 30,000 discriminations and associations to make. The problem has breadth but no depth.

PROBLEM SOLUTIONS:

Discriminations: The SLOWEST way to teach aural discriminations is to present the student with only the right sounds. McGill teaches aural discriminations by presenting the student with only the correct sounds.

This is the way I would do it. You have a machine - see our electronic engineer - that presents pairs of sounds (up to phrase length) to the student. The sounds are chosen to seem to be the same sound to an English ear, but are distinct to the French ear. The student has two buttons. After he hears the pair he presses the button associated with the right sound.

If he chooses the wrong button a light goes on, the correct sound is repeated, the order of the pair is scrambled and the pair is replayed to the student until he makes three correct runs. The machine records the error in a way which increases the probability that this pair will again be presented to the student.

If the student is correct the machine records this and makes it less probable that the pair will reappear. Aural discriminations will be arranged

in groups so that within each group the coarsest discriminations will be introduced before the finest discriminations.

Do you have any idea of how fast a "French ear" can be shaped up?

Once a French ear is operative a student no longer needs a teacher to correct his pronunciation, he can do this himself or a fellow student can do it. Down go operating costs, and teachers are relieved of a boring task.

The same machine can be used to teach other kinds of discriminations that the student must master, notably the discriminations between good and bad grammar, proper and improper idiom. How useful for a student to be able to detect his own mistakes.

Associations: We have a sound and a concept. We want the sound to drive the concept. They have to be associated. But the human mind works in such a way that the sound and the concept can NEVER be associated unless they occur simultaneously with a probability greater than the product of their separate probabilities. Learning takes a long time if the difference between these two probability measures is very small. If you take probability measures of the associations between sound and concept which the French Department causes to happen you will readily be able to understand why French language acquisition takes so much effort and so much time at McGill.

One minimizes learning time by (1) always causing a sound to be followed by its concept, and by (2) choosing a strategy which causes a high frequency of concept formation. In bare language that means the French must be rattled at you, you must understand every word from the very beginning, and the concept richness must be high from the very beginning.

This can be done if you know what prompting stimuli are and how to use them. Here's the way I would do it. You have a machine - see our engineer - which can present visual stimuli simultaneously with aural stimuli. The visual stimuli are essentially still slides, 8 or 16 mm, but they can be presented fast enough to appear as movies whenever action is called for.

The images drive the concept formation simultaneously with the occurrence of the French sounds to be associated with them. I include printed English words as visual stimuli. They will often be far more powerful prompts than pictures and can turn on nuances of meaning that you just can't get with a picture.

There exists considerable evidence against the use of the mother tongue to teach a second language. This is because the mother tongue has not been properly adapted to language teaching. It has only been used as an extra stage in the coding and decoding process, NEVER in the role of prompting stimuli. As it has been used, it is wrong. Used this way, it is right.

Prompting stimuli must be faded out completely if they are to be effective. As we proceed the student must be forced to rely more and more on the aural input to drive his concept formation and less and less on the visual prompts. We could do this by simply diminishing the intensity and resolution of the visual stimuli. However there is a faster way.

continued next page

Spoken French by 1971?

Continued from page 5

Certain concepts appear with a much higher frequency than other concepts, the information in verb endings, for instance. In such cases an adequate neural association between sound and concept is made earlier than in the case of less frequently appearing concepts. Therefore cues about tense, etc., can be withdrawn first. English verb roots would drive the root concept while tense information would come entirely from the French sounds, etc.

In the cheapest model of our machine cue fading decisions would be predetermined, and based on design test information. If however enough design money was available a small internal computer could make the cue fading decisions. All the cues would be present on the visual matrix. The computer would start to delete cues at some maximal rate. The student would press a micro-switch every time his comprehension was being strained and the computer would use this information to relax or modify the cue fading strategy.

Several other features of the machine are essential. The student would control the pause time between phrases with a rheostat, and would control a switch to stop the machine whenever he wanted it stopped.

The machine would itself stop from time to time and require an overt comprehension response from the student — nothing more complicated than pointing behavior. This could be done with several multiple choice buttons but preferably with some sort of touch contact on the image, right and wrong areas of the screen being defined for each question.

Under this regime it would be only a matter of hours before the raw student would be able to sit in

a French movie and understand a third of what was said.

Overt Verbal Behavior: Our student is now able to correct pronunciation and grammar mistakes himself, and can comprehend spoken French. However we have not yet added to our learning environment response modes which allow him to speak or write. He cannot talk to a machine because cheap machines don't understand and talk back. So we move into group dynamics. The optimal group size to promote talking behavior is two or three. Many such groups can operate in one classroom. Mildly structured situations can be provided so that they have something to talk about. Minimal supervision is needed since the students are self correcting. A pleasant chatter period.

A talking typewriter programmed to reject spelling mistakes can be developed to teach spelling and writing behavior.

Technique Mix: The proper mix of method to maximise language command, minimize learning time, and eliminate boredom is a matter for experimentation. Perfect aural discrimination is not necessary before we listen and associate, and a large vocabulary isn't necessary before we flirt with the girls in the class.

The whole class can meet from time to time to watch good French movies — an excellent substitute for lectures. Students can flow back and forth between different modes.

There are a lot more goodies in my bag. I've learned much during my leave of absence. If they tell you it can't be done, tell them the whole history of the Twentieth Century damns such obsessive caution.

Teachers: I have nowhere mentioned language teachers. Using people to perform machine tasks

is to dehumanize them. Ask any Berlitz instructor. French language personnel are needed as resource and design people. They are not needed as teachers. A student-staff ratio of about 800 to 1 ought to be about right.

IMPLEMENTATION: I'm talking to you students because the administrative channels by which such projects get started are dysfunctional. The structures for carrying out such a project do not exist and are not about to be created. I know. I've been living in that hell and am at the stage of outright rebellion.

Do you think there is anybody up there bold enough, informed enough, and resourceful enough to pull off a project like this? Have you seen them around lately? In the Senate perhaps? They talk about French-English understanding but when it comes to action, where are they? Have you watched them make decisions?

I'm talking to you students because they don't have the mental equipment to think about these things. Something is drastically wrong with your education and something must be done about it. There must be a better way than professorial inertia and timidity.

In 1965 Dean Woods once spent an hour with me telling me that the kind of educational innovation I was talking about was politically impossible at McGill. He ought to know.

You students have the power to get the administration started on such a project. You have the power to monitor it so that it gets done the right way and not their way. You outgun them ten to one. You are more intelligent and more creative and better educated — and they are afraid. You have more energy. You have more at stake.

Now do it, make it real.

Dick Gregory on...

...America:

They have a big job in America.

In Wilmington, Delaware, they moved in the National Guard in April when there was riots after the assassination of Martin Luther King. They just moved them out last Tuesday, the day after the Inauguration. They was there to keep order. It's up against the wall, man.

We live in a country so insane that an 18-year-old can die but not vote. If they can die at 18 they should vote at 18. Or maybe they should vote at 17, cause if they started to vote at 17, there might not be any wars by the time they're 18.

We're the only country in the world that uses napalm and the only country in the world that has used the atom bomb.

Russia is as bad as we are but at least they're honest about what they are. We're the only country in the world that lies about what we are.

America is the most immoral, dirty, messed up country on the face of the earth.

... black progress:

Every morning when you wake up America is just bit blacker.

The biggest breakthrough was in Texas two years ago. We had the first colored hurricane — Beulah.

Every now and then you see us on a commercial.

The first heart transplant was from a black man to a white man. But I'm against heart transplants; I'm against all transplants you can hide. I'd love to see a white cat get a black foot.

If I cut your leg off and then frown because you limp, then I'm a fool. And if you try to hide the limp, then you're a fool. That's what we've been trying to do for two hundred years, hide the limp. But we ain't doin' it any more.

You don't get human dignity by degrees, and we don't want freedom on the instalment plan.

... the Presidency:

I was the only candidate running for President — all the others were running for Sheriff. Last Monday they swore in the Sheriff and his posse.

Nixon's the same as Johnson but not as smart. Oooh, that Johnson was a clever man. But he looked the part of what he was. If he'd looked like Kennedy he'd still be in there now.

Gleaned from Mr. Gregory's recent visit to Montreal.

... Indians:

When the Indians win it's called a massacre. When the white man wins it's called victory.

I agree, shoot to kill all looters — with one stipulation. Make it retroactive and give the guns first to the Indians.

... young people:

I'm more optimistic than I was two years ago because kids wasn't doin' then what they're doin' now.

Young folks in America today are the most honest and morally committed generation yet in that country.

If change comes, it'll come through the kids.

... corporations:

Ain't too many of them can stand to have their books checked real good.

... businessmen on university Boards of Governors:

They're the last people who should be around young, growing, innocent kids. They're suited to run munitions factories, but not institutions of learning.

Any businessman who comes within 500 miles of a university ought to be put in jail.

Film

This week a film was banned at McGill.

There are several remarkable aspects of this act. One, of course, is that any form of artistic expression could be denied in what our administrators are fond of calling a major world university. Another is that the film was not banned because of its content but because of a lack of financial resources. And a third, and perhaps the most remarkable of all, is the fact that the agency of repression was not the resident Knights Templar of public morality, The Quebec Censor Board, but our very own administration.

Perhaps a bit of history will clarify the last fact. Last term the Film Society held a festival of experimental Canadian films which was highly successful in showing the trends of modern cinema. It was also highly successful in raising the wrath of the provincial censors. Many of the films had not been presented to the Board for their approval, which was not only an affront to their authority but also a clear and present danger to the entire social fabric of the nation. At least, they thought so. The chief bone of contention was Larry Kent's "Façade" which was scheduled to appear in its uncut (the censors' term was "unacceptable") version.

Because of difficulties with the distributor, the film was, in fact, never shown. This, however, did not impress the Board. Following hallowed Christian tradition, sinning in thought is every bit as nasty as sinning in deed and no one could deny that the Society had indeed thought of showing the film. The Censor Board decided at that point to make sure that thinking did not translate itself into action and began corresponding with our upright, but apparently uninformed, principal. In their letters, they voiced their "concern" about the situation on campus with regard to uncensored films. This "concern" was general but did include the admission that it was quite possible, under law, to sue the university as the operator of theaters showing uncensored films. And our administrators, no slouches in the veiled threat department,

decided immediately that they knew what the Board meant.

Thus when "Randi", the film in question, came up for showing, the university removed the previously granted right to use L-26 on the grounds that the film had not been presented to the Board for their approval and hence could not be shown in a public place. Presumably it is still available for private parties.



Censors carry around more inhibitions than most of us.

Of course no one can argue on practical grounds that McGill made the wrong decision. After all, they did not throttle the film in the name of morality but simply because they did not want to be sued. McGill's good name dragged through the mud of the commercial press and all that. Robertson did not want to be referred to as the Smut King on the Gazette's front page. This is not really admirable but it is understandable. Of course, one could argue that no university would give in if it were truly dedicated to the search for truth and to free

rein for ideas and expression. But at McGill that is a pretty futile line of reasoning at best.

What is more ludicrous is that the university would not have been sued for showing an objectionable film but for showing a film which had the capability of being objectionable. It had not yet been judged and hence it was guilty of potentiality. Even under our childish concept of law, this is ridiculous. With this reasoning, one could be arrested and prosecuted successfully for showing "Mary Poppins" if it had not first been viewed by the censors.

There were two main reasons that the film had not been entered for approval. The first was financial. It would have cost about a hundred dollars to find out if you had art or smut on your hands. Usually, the distributor pays for the privilege of having his films condemned, but in cases where there is no distributor (into which category almost all student experimental films fall), the artist or the organization which wishes to screen his work must pay. Submitting artistic work to a Board for the purpose of censorship is at best prostitution, but to have to pay for it yourself is insufferable. Like trying to get a call girl to pay you for the night.

From this stems the second, and most important, reason for the failure to submit the film. Neither the film society nor the film-maker would have sold out to an obviously corrupt view of artistic creation. The fact that they were also being punished for being poor only made the whole thing more unacceptable. Art has nothing to do with money in reality, only in North America.

This brings us back to what must remain the chief problem: censorship in general. The reasons for it are stated variously but generally they center around something vaguely referred to as protection of the public. This is, however, patently untrue.

To see this one must only look at the standards listed in the Production Code, the self-regulating code for American films. Although this Code is not in ef-

fect here, the Censor Board "admires" it greatly. That is to say, they use it. The main emphasis in the Code is on crime, violence, and sex. Especially sex. Supposedly, these are the things which should not be dwelt upon in cinema to any undue extent. Yet one is faced with the fact that "The Green Berets", which glorifies the killing of peasants to an incredible extent is passed under the Code with an "A" rating, that is, suitable for all, while a film like "I Am Curious-Yellow", which glorifies love and the human body, is condemned. Death is thereby rendered suitable for children while love is totally unsuitable for kids and is forced to use "restraint" when dealing with adults.

What emerges is the fact that the code is only invoked under certain circumstances. What also emerges is the fact that the censors' main job is to promote the prevailing official ideology of the times. "The Green Berets" shows the west's glorious soldiers in action. Never mind the fact that the action is murder or that the predominant emphasis is on killing. This is officially sanctioned and hence is "moral". Free love is another matter. It tends to be liberating. It tends to weaken the spartan mentality demanded by our governments in the face of the implacable enemy (whoever that is at the moment). It might even, God help us, weaken the family or the inane competitive system on which our whole society rests. Love, in fact, has the aura of traitorism around it. Mass murder, if carried out by "our" side does not.

It is obvious that censors do not work for the people but for the current ruling class which, in any society, tends to decree what morality is. As such, they fulfill a political function. And such a political function has no right to exist in the realm of art. For any reason. It is also obvious that censors carry around a lot more inhibitions than most of us (they're sort of hung-up in the public interest) and have no right to impose this inflated dirty-mindedness on an intelligent public.

BRUCE COVERT

Godard's latest

"This is not a book — it's a film and the film is life," she says to Made-moiselle Bronte. And in a minute they burn the book-lady, leaving without the directions they wanted, as M. Diderot reads to his friend in flames.

Maybe that's the reason "Week-end," Jean-Luc Godard's latest film, is so confusing, moving, compelling, thought-provoking, etc., etc., etc. Maybe life is confusing, moving, compelling, thought-provoking, etc., etc., etc.

We've heard so many times from so many artists that LIFE IS ABSURD (amen), that it's almost become a desirable thing. "Life is absurd," we say over coffee in the Union; "Life is absurd," the cat tells me when I come home; "We are living in an absurd time," the news commentators tell us. Anyone whose life is not absurd is by that fact absurd.

"Week-end" starts from the absurd as its postulate. Carrying absurdity to its

illogical conclusion, life becomes cruel and horrible.

We are presented with a husband and wife who would betray each other for a car, out who temporarily unite to betray someone else — her mother for some money. There is not the minutest appearance of affection between them, though she tells him she loves him — as he devises the perfect crime after they murder her mother.

And from the perspective of the people without an ounce of "human" feeling other than the opportunistic impulse, does the journey start. Through a fight with neighbors, to a colossal traffic-jam, passing burning car upon burning car, with dead bodies strewn about (they take some of the clothing). Meeting Bun-nuel's Christ and sheep, the class struggle, where miss rich bitch's boy friend is killed in his sports car by the worker on tractor, driving so that others were forced into the accidents lining the roads, until they too find their car aflame.

"My purse, my purse," she cries.

Wandering through a field, they meet the French Revolution, who periodically checks his book of Bob Dylan, and, from that point on, the film becomes the French Revolution, dissolving into its

senseless violence. Although we do meet some third world garbage collectors, who do seem to have something to fight for and something eventually to LIVE FOR, and in whom Godard seems to have hope, the overwhelming impression is one of futility. For our hippy revolutionary guerrillas, the Front National de Liberation de Seine-et-Oise, wind up killing each other.

What, after all, is the end of violence without a reason, without a community impulse? Only violence. And by letting the wife assimilate so easily into the guerrilla culture, Godard manages to equate the opportunism of her existence with that of the "revolutionaries." And, somehow, miss rich bitch comes back as a guerrilla.

All this within the context of a film which moves quickly, interrupted with flashes of things to come and flash-backs, with the technique of titles used in "La Chinoise." And the ugliness of human existence is constantly contrasted by natural beauty, marred only by car wrecks. The photography is excellent, and the colors are intense, bright and pure.

The first time you see it, you come out with confusion, but a few answers. The second time, more confusion and

fewer answers. Perhaps by the twentieth time there is just confusion.

At the Elysee, without English subtitles.

RITA SHERMAN

Theatre

Arrabal at McGill

Le Théâtre de France, a troupe of French students at McGill, will present Arrabal's, Pique-nique en campagne, and Guernica, next week in the Union theatre.

Arrabal is a Spanish author whose works have been written in French. Born at the beginning of the 1936 Spanish Civil War, he grew up in the climate of oppression which followed the defeat of the state and popular troops, and which gave rise to the power of the Franco who suppresses all forms of liberty.

Continued on page 8

ARRABAL

Continued from page 7

Guernica is a dialogue between an old man, Fanchou, and his wife, Lisa, who is trapped in the toilet under an increasing heap of debris. Her only link with life is her husband's voice. The routing husband-and-wife conversation, oblivious of the war, is in touch with reality only by the sound of exploding bombs, the crumbling of the house, and by the appearance of a tyrannical officer and an inspired writer.

The divorce between reality and life is found once again in *Pique-nique en campagne*, satire of war in general.

M. and Mme Tepan come to visit their son Zappo on the front lines. They decide to have lunch with him, making the most of a lull in the fighting.

Zeppo, an enemy prisoner who resembles Zappo like a twin brother, joins them for lunch.

The mundanities exchanged in the middle of a battlefield establish a climate of absurd fantasy, and suggest that man might be made for another universe than that of war.

In a world where war punishes humanity and humiliates the liberty and dignity

of the occupied populations, Arrabal portrays the impotence of anti-militarist ideas and seeks laughter to escape fear.

The troupe's director, Marc Le Person of the French Department, commented: "These two anti-war plays seem to me to place themselves at the heart of the preoccupations of modern man, who lives in a world where peace is distant. One of the functions of theatre is to make man reflect on his condition, his problems, his daily life; to play the role of 'inquiéteur'. Arrabal's theater pushes man to this.

"He has an entirely modern conception of theatre; he is a creator who is not content to write dialogue, to make characters speak. He leaves in the action a place for mime, where the actor can project his role beyond the text, with gestures only. For him, the actor and the director can create a presence, a universe in silence.

"The function of theatre is to make seen, rather than to discover; it should make the public more sensitive to action than to conversation."

The production is a joint effort of the Théâtre de France and Le Cercle français. It begins next Wednesday in the Union.

Genet's *Maids* at Sir George

The *Maids* — by Jean Genet, will be presented by the Department of Fine Arts-Theatre Arts Section of Sir George Williams University. Genet, author of the *Balcony*, *Our Lady of the Flowers*, and *Deathwatch*, is regarded by many critics as the greatest French writer of his generation. Born a foundling, raised in reformatories and prisons, Genet spent his first thirty years prowling the European underworld. It is this world of brutality and betrayal that he re-creates in his shocking works.

David Kellett who is directing The *Maids* for the Theatre Arts production, is also the designer of the decor, lighting, and costumes. Kellett, who chose the play as his third-year production thesis, has cast it with women based on his theory that the play should be done in reality with no deception in sex.

The *Maids* will be playing for four nights from the 5th of February to the 8th, in the Henry F. Hall Building Theatre, 1455 de Maisonneuve. Tickets are available at the theatre box office, or by telephone reservation at 879-4341.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE



Lady Lucas was a very good kind of woman, not too clever.

Classic film of Jane Austen's classic will be the first of the Literary Society's second term presentations. Feb. 3 in Leacock 132 at 8:00. Admission.

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FOUND

IN CAFETERIA Tuesday, Jan. 21, money folder containing \$31.00. Phone Mike 288-3576 after 8 pm.

LOST

BE HONEST! Return my 2 Zoology 211 Lab Notebook. It could happen to you too! Reward offered. Contact Janet 842-0829.

MCGILL STUDENT CARD: Call Nancy 482-1886.

MISCELLANEOUS

MOC SKI TRIP to Mont Echo, Sunday Feb. 2, 7:30 am. Roddick Gates. \$550. Tickets at Union.

GRADUATE STUDENT NEEDS SAMPLE for thesis on Oriental-Occidental marriages. Interested mixed couples contact Anna Pao Sohmen 731-8467 (evenings).

MOC: Anyone interested in packing a ski jump at Mont. St. Hilaire, Sat. Feb. 1, call Bo Curtis 288-5028.

EVER BEEN ARRESTED AT NIGHT? Graduate student doing research would like to talk to you. Steve, 737-9382.

MOC: Support your team at the Woodman's Competition, Macdonald College. Sat. Feb. 1st. Call Tracy, 842-0113.

RHYTHM GUITARIST AND SINGER looking for rock band to play with. Phone Jeremy: 748-7483.

DONNOVANI Hurdy Gurdy Man' & 'Super-session; Only \$3.33 in super sale of Columbia stereo albums. All Dylan, Donovan, Laura Nyro, Jeff Beck, Simon & Garfunkel, Small Faces, Blood Sweat & Tears, Electric Flag, only \$3.89 at Phantasmagoria, 3472 Park near Milton, 845-4445. John Lennon Yoko Ono, Apple Album, Two Virgins, is now available at \$4.79, reg. \$6.29.

SEE WHAT A FRATERNITY IS really like! Rushing smokers — Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity — Thurs. and Fri. Jan. 30-31, 7 pm — 11 pm — 525 Prince Arthur (Come both nights!)

BOY AND GIRL SEEK other boy and girl to share expenses on trip to Europe June to August. Call George after 6 pm. 731-5439.

URANUS PICTURES wishes to thank all the entertaining cranks who took the trouble to phone us last week. Remember our motto: Up Uranus!

FOLK NITE a la Coffee House: Marianopolis College, Friday Jan. 31, 8 pm. Featuring groups from Marianopolis, McGill, Sir George and Loyola. Free coffee. Adm. \$1.

INVITATIONAL AND IFC — Boat Race Spectacular (speed chugalong) — McGill Students Union, Friday Feb. 7, plus dance — 2 bands. Information by calling Steve at 844-0825.

EVER TRIED REPRODUCING? Was it expensive? Try again: Copi-Shop, 630 Dorchester W. Concourse floor. Copies, 5 cents and less.

How 'bout
Up the
Greek ????



MUSIC UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY General Meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1 pm at 3416B McTavish. At this meeting members of McGill Students Council Executive will speak and answer questions. All students are requested to attend.

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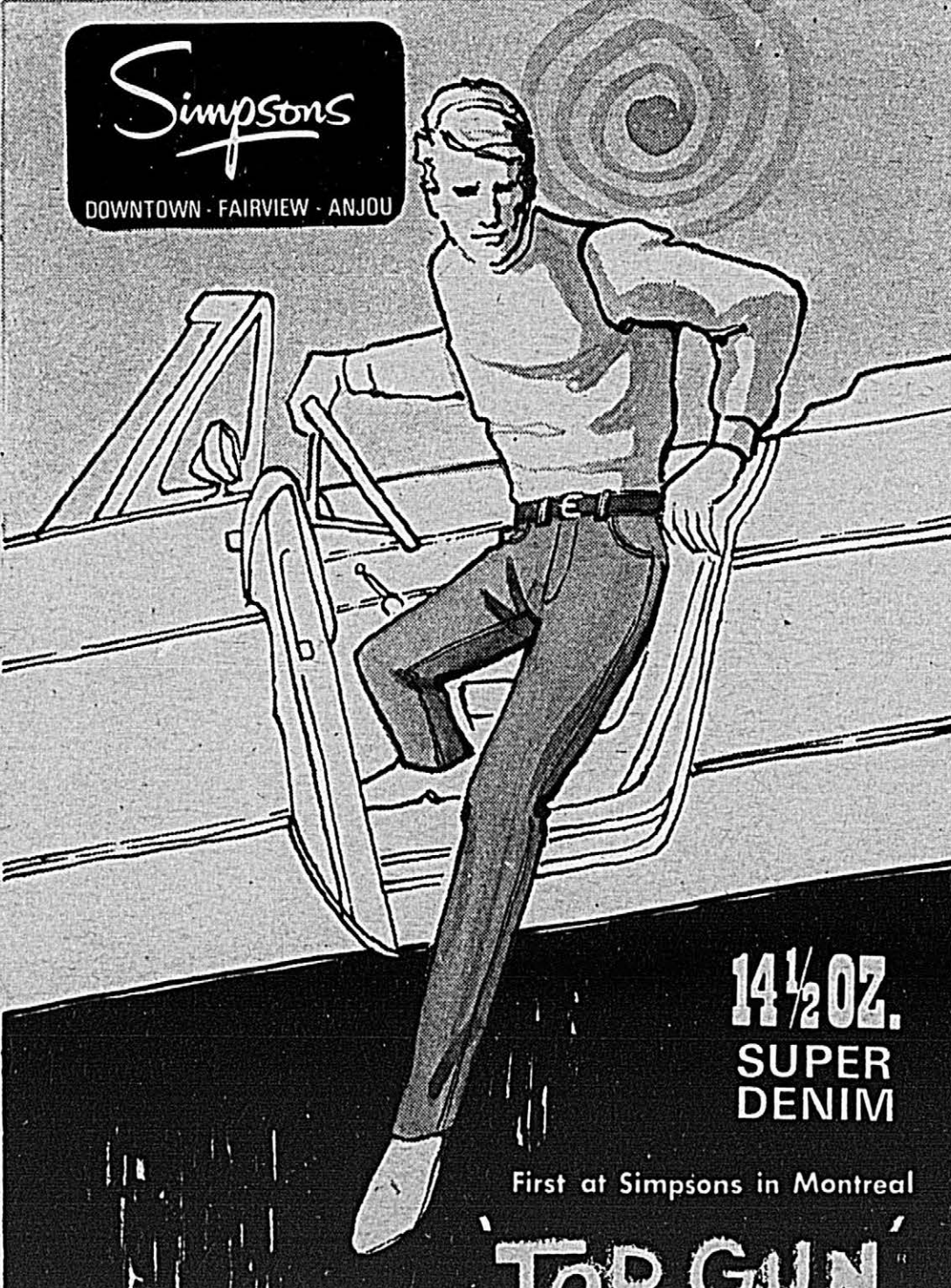
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Gee-Gees here Saturday afternoon

Ice Redmen host Carleton tonight

If you should happen to stumble upon the Winter Stadium when there is a varsity hockey game in progress, the player you will first notice on the ice is number 12 for the Redmen, the one with the French name.

He is right-winger Jean Dupéré, and on a good night he can skate and shoot with the best of the OQAA eastern division.

Why isn't this hockey prodigy among even the top ten scorers in the east? Why is his name unknown except to the few faithful who attend the Redmen's home games?

The answer is partly, of course, that Dupéré is playing with a team that has a poor 3-7 record in the league and is mired in fourth place. But there is more to it than that.

Dupéré is typical of the Redmen in that hockey comes second for him. Now 23, he is finishing law school this year and will spend next year articling. Often forced to forsake hockey for his studies, he has failed to develop the cliché "killer instinct". In other words, Dupéré will not fight back if the puck is stolen from him or if he is shoved away from his opponents' crease or if he is slammed into the boards while carrying the puck.

He could still convert his talents into a bundle of goals if he were more of an individual. His shot has come close to decapitating many goalies, but too often he passes off to his wing instead of shooting. And before a face-off, he is continually looking over to the bench to be told what to do by coach Brian Gil-

mour. This is a habit many other Redmen could benefit from, but one Jean can do without.

This does not mean Dupéré is not tough. Every game, he seems to be a marked man for the opposition, which continually hammers him into the boards. He takes this punishment from players 40 pounds heavier than his massive frame, but he is one of only six Redmen who have played in all of the team's sixteen games to date.

And he is colourful, an unusual trait for a Redman. When he scores a goal, it is usually on a slap-shot that no one sees until it bounces out of the net afterwards. When he gets a penalty, the referee hears Jean's opinion of the call. Against Ottawa last Saturday, his protests over a hooking penalty resulted in a misconduct and a game misconduct.

When an outraged Dupéré was told in the locker room after the game that the ref was French, he got even madder. To Gilmour's horror, he raced over to the referees dressing room to continue the argument over the penalty. He returned to tell Gilmour that the match penalty had been changed to a simple misconduct, and that the twenty minutes added to his penalty record would actually benefit him.

"Now when the other team looks at my record, they'll see all those penalties and think I'm the bad-man for McGill, so they'll stay away from me and I can score more goals", Dupéré concluded.

Dupéré, now in his third and probably last season with the

Redmen, will have to be in top form for the Redmen to beat first place Carleton in an OQAA match at the Winter Stadium at 8 pm tonight. The Ravens, 8-3 in the east, have won four games in a row and seven of their last eight.

Carleton was a mediocre team last year in the Ottawa St. Lawrence League, but since then they have picked up John Heslop, captain of Western. Wes Peters, formerly with Smith Falls in the Central Junior 'A' League, Wayne Small, an All-American with

Brown, and Curly Gordon, a semi-pro with Greensboro in the Eastern League, and are now aiming for the Canadian championships in March.

McGill, on the other hand, is heading nowhere and must be satisfied with playing the role of spoiler. The Ravens beat the Redmen, 8-2 and 5-4, in their first two encounters, and the line of Heslop, Small and Peters got 10 of the 13 Raven goals in those games. Gilmour wants to put the checking line of Mike Stacey, Brit Doherty, and George Bell opposite the Raven trio, but Bell cannot play any more varsity games without giving up his junior varsity status and must now choose between the Redmen and the Indians.

Tomorrow at 2:30 pm, the Redmen play host to the Ottawa Gee-Gees, the east cellar dwellers with only one win in ten games. Gilmour's team has chalked up two of their three league victories against the Gee-Gees and figure to sweep the season's series with them tomorrow. If Bell picks the Indians over

the Redmen, Gilmour will have to take George Kemp off defence and put him back on right wing with Stacey's line, which will improve the offensive capability of the threesome, but decrease their effectiveness on defence.

Watch for a big game from Redmen captain Peter Burgess tonight. He played with the Ravens for four years before coming to McGill and would like nothing better than to spoil their chances of winning the eastern division pennant.

SLAP SHOTS: Burgess leads the Redmen in OQAA scoring with 15 points, four more than Dupéré, Kemp, and Skippy Kerner, the six-year veteran who never seems to get discouraged by the Redmen's losing ways. . . . Montreal hosts Laval tonight. Two weeks ago, the Carabins dealt the Rouge et Or their only loss of the year in league play and Laval is thirsting for revenge. . . . Toronto beat Waterloo, 5-4 Wednesday night to regain sole possession of first place in the west.

I.U.



Dupéré Friend, Goalie Lord

Engineering Week Banquet

Monday Feb. 3

GUEST SPEAKER: HON. C.M. DRURY

Student price: \$3.00

Tickets on sale in McConnell Lobby every day this week at 1 pm, or at the EUS office anytime

All interested individuals or groups are invited to submit proposals for amendments to the Students' Society Electoral By-Laws. They may relate to any aspect of election procedure and should be submitted, in writing, as soon as possible to

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Red Hoopmen invade capital

by Ira Turetsky

Coach Tom Mooney and his high flying basketball Redmen find themselves confronted with their most important challenge of the season. This week-end, the erstwhile coach and his charges invade the nation's capital, where they will play games against Carleton and Ottawa.

Tonight's clash with the Carleton University Ravens is, by far, the more important of the two. Last November, the Redmen committed a grave mistake. They blew a 62-56 decision to the Ravens, who vaulted into first place in the Eastern OQAA as a result. The players feel that, in spite of injuries suffered by Nasko Golomeev and Dave Leibson, they should have won.

However, they lost, and they find themselves in a fight to make the playoffs. Queens, who have also lost to Carleton, are in a second place tie with the Redmen, with a 4-1 record.

Since losing to Carleton, the Red and White have established themselves as one of the strongest teams in this section of the country. Paced by the high scoring of Nasko Golomeev, and

Pierre Brodeur, the Redmen have won their last eight games, and they own a glittering 15-2 record.

Included in this skein, are victories over Loyola and Fort Kent State. The latter team was undefeated before the Redmen demolished them, and the former recently downed Carleton 70-55.

However, this sort of comparison is useless, at best, and ridiculous at worst. The Redmen must defeat Carleton. No-one can do it for them. If they don't, the past will be meaningless, and they will have to fight for second with Queens.

There are several reasons why the Redmen should defeat Carleton. If fact, if the game were being played here, there would be no question about it. At present, the McGill contingent is a poised, confident squad. When Carleton came here, the Redmen were jittery and unproven. They expected the Ravens to be great, and even if they weren't, the Redmen were bound to make them look unbeatable.

At that time, the Red and White had not yet played a good

game. Now, they have played several, and they know that they are better than anyone that they have faced. The players are also aware of the fact that their best games are still to come.

In Golomeev and Brodeur, the Redmen have the two leading scorers in the OQAA. Golomeev is making a shambles of the individual race with a 30.8 average. His closest competitor is Brodeur with a 22 point average. Steve Fraid, who is hitting for 13 points a game, in league play, would also be near the top if he had not missed a game.

These three players have combined with guards Dave Leibson and Sam Wimisner for a total of 86 points per game. The rest of the players have contributed four points for a net of 90. The opposition has come up with a paltry 53 points.

These are impressive statistics, but they fail to account for several factors. The first of these is that Golomeev is unstoppable. He can come up with 30 or more any time, and he plays his best games against strong opposition. Not an exponent of overskill, the giant

Bulgarian has done only enough to insure victory.

Tonight's game could well provide him with the opportunity to put on his best performance of the season. Golomeev will not be alone. Brodeur, who has had to adapt to a new style of play, has still managed to score at a prolific rate, and he has done a fine job under the boards. Fraid has also rebounded well, and his consistent scoring and defense have been vital factors in the team's success. Finally, Wimisner and Leibson are two of the finest outside shooters in the league. Either one can break open a game, and their shooting prevents the other team from sagging back on Golomeev.

Two other players who might play a prominent role, are Andy Orris and Gerry Trager. Orris is a solid ballplayer. A bad knee has cut down on his mobility, and has hampered his scoring. Nonetheless, he is a fine rebounder and a steady defensive player. Trager has just recently began to play the kind of ball of which he is capable. He is a good ballhandler, and he plays a tough, scrappy brand of defense.

Unlike past Redmen teams, this one fully expects to win its big games, and tonight's contest is no exception. The players are not overconfident, but they feel that they are better, and they are probably right.

Any fans who want to see the game will have to get there on their own resources. Only five people turned up, and the bus trip was scrapped.

Barring an upset tonight, and the second splitting of the Red Sea tomorrow, the Redmen should return to Montreal with a 17-2 record, and a share of the OQAA Eastern Division lead.

COUNCIL...

Continued from page 1

not by "revolutionary means".

Joel Raby, former Commerce representative on Council, then took the microphone (an amplification system was being used, so that all observers would be able to hear the proceedings) to say "I for one will no longer wish to be a part of the Students' Society if this motion is not passed. If you do not pass this motion (ie-and defeat the Spector-Levine amendments) you will never speak for the Faculty of Management on this campus after tonight."

His statements met with overwhelming applause from the observers.

The amended motion was then voted upon and passed; Raby then mounted the Council table to call for the rest of the Commerce students present to force the meeting to adjourn, although he asked that physical violence be avoided.

As the 200 Commerce students congregated around the table, Raby made the statement that he would not leave the room until the amendment was withdrawn.

Law representative Stanley Goldstein, who had voted against the amendment, then called for order saying, "We are in a university, we are not an open rally of (pause) workers". His call for order was not heeded until a motion to reconsider was made.

The move to reconsider was defeated, however, but then the motion (as amended by Spector and Levine) was tabled, pending an Open Meeting of the Students' Society to consider the question.

The Commerce students, including Raby, then left, expressing extreme dissatisfaction with the outcome of the meeting.

They will hold an open meeting of the Commerce Undergraduate Society Monday to consider what further action they will take.

WEEK

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Should we give lollipops to jocks?

Fortunately, the practice of giving jumbo lollipops to jocks at university remains largely a phenomenon of America, terra copia.

But a significant number of sports writers, athletic directors, and coaches, and even a few university presidents, are now clamouring for some form of athletic scholarships in Canada.

All these people have ulterior motives in supporting such scholarships, of course,

by Ian Urquhart

although they rationalize their demands with shibboleths about the merits of financial assistance to athletes.

The motive of the scribes who clutter the inside pages of our daily newspapers is perhaps least invidious. They want more money. Though sports writers may praise the benefits of a university education, most never got further than business school (to learn how to type) themselves and are privately cynical about higher education. But they realize that athletic scholarships would make college sports big-time in Canada and increase the scope of their jobs, thereby raising their salaries.

Certain Machiavellian university presidents favour athletic scholarships as a vehicle for upgrading their intercollegiate teams in order to attract / distract the student body. It is difficult to cheer for Saturday's heroes and stage a sit-in to protest the university status quo on the same afternoon.

College athletic directors and coaches are the most narrow-minded group now pressing for athletic scholarships. They envision the creation overnight of powerhouse teams built on the inducement of free tuition, room, and board. They do not seem to realize that every other school would make the same offer if athletic scholarships were allowed, and they would be no better off in the escalated competition.

"Love of the Game?"

People like to believe that there are reasons for athletic scholarships other than selfish gain for the personalities involved. Especially since scholarships arise from an academic community, they assert, there must be a rationale behind the construction of quasi-professional teams in an area once dominated by "love-of-the-game" amateurs.

Supporters of athletic scholarships readily supply the naive public with reasons that appear justifiable on the surface. Firstly, they point out that athletes often come from poor families and could not afford to attend college without a scholarship. Athletic scholarships therefore perform a charitable service for the poor.

From an egalitarian viewpoint, this is actually regressive thinking. Generally, it is agreed that scholarships should be awarded for other than academic achievement, since today's university is more than just a big classroom. But future editors and politicians come from poor families, too, and their talents should be recognized as well as the athletes'.

Emphasis on sports, fostered by the athletic scholarship, has shackled individuals with other skills in our city slums, while the middle-class emphasizes academic and artistic achievement and the class division is perpetuated.

A scholarship program that rewards qualities other than just academic and athletic requires money that only a few schools — such as the Ivy League colleges — have. No Canadian school can afford to reward any and every instance of non-academic excellence and to reward athletes exclusively is unjustifiable.

There is a myth that athletic programs at big schools pay for themselves in the U.S. with gate receipts. This is true only so long as the football and basketball teams win. Nobody pays to see a loser. The University of Wisconsin turned out pitiful teams last year and the fans stayed away in droves. The athletic program was \$700,000 in the red and the rest of the university suffered to meet the deficit.

Once the decision is made to discriminate in favour of athletes when dispensing aid, a second problem of equity is met. Athletic scholarships are usually given only in football, basketball and hockey, the sports that make money at the gate. Other male athletes and all female competitors are ignored.

Furthermore, not every member of the teams can be given a free ride through

year, the players are confronted with an impossible work-load in one term to make up for all the requirements they have previously skipped. They flunk out and never return because the scholarship terminates with their football eligibility.

Excluding the Ivy League and similar colleges in the North-east, which do not give athletic scholarships in name and have extremely high academic standards, 95% of the football players on scholarship to American universities never get their degree. These players can look back on four years wasted taking useless courses without even a token degree to show for it.

American coaches have an extraordinary hold on the scholarship athlete because the player owes to the coach everything he has at the university. Indeed, a

attracting top students and professors, and money from alumni and businesses as a result. It is to be hoped that this line of thought does not become prevalent in Canada to the point where a McGill alumnus withholds a contribution because the Mooneymen lost the homecoming game to Queen's.

Across Canada, athletic scholarships are disdained with comments that range from a mention of their administrative headaches by Waterloo football coach Walter Delahey ("It would be too difficult to determine how much you pay each guy") to the moralizing of the former president of Western, Dr. G. E. Hall ("Athletic scholarships are insidious and disruptive to the university community").

It is easy to be lured by these protestations, plus the fact that there is little money available for athletic scholarships at present, into believing that they will never creep into Canadian university life.

But athletic scholarships are already here. Simon Fraser University and Notre Dame University, both in British Columbia, have been paying athletes for the last three years.

The president of NDU, Reverend Aquinas Thomas (sic), is a fervent supporter of free degrees for jocks. "I would like to prove the combination of university and sport is successful," he explains. "We should act as a support and supply for the National Hockey League, the same way the colleges supply football players in the U.S."

Although athletic scholarships are restricted to SFU and NDU in Canada, many other schools go out of their way to help athletes at the expense of other worthies. UBC in particular, competing with two neighbours that offer scholarships, has a suspicious form of "subsidies" for many of their athletes.

The Lowe sweep mirage

Queen's has an alumni fund to pay football players. Loyola pays athletes in return for participation in a "work program" (Do you really believe that hockey star Mike Lowe sweeps the gym floor every morning?). U of T is surrounded by athletes in Toronto's sports-minded high schools and does not have to work too hard to get their quota, but their athletic department will not hesitate to give an athlete a lucrative job on the side.

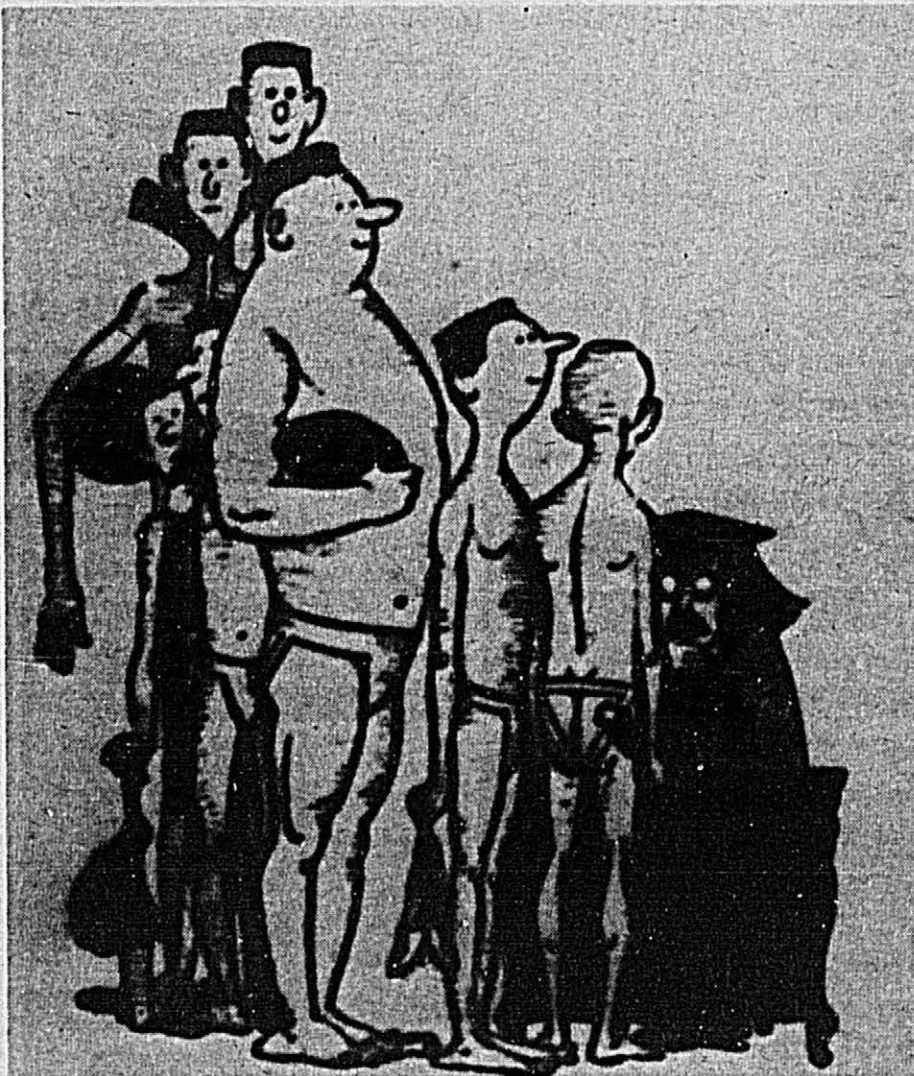
McGill? Gilmour does not like being left behind in the talent race and wants to set up a fund to give "loans" to athletes.

Such abuses are inevitable even in the relatively low-key competition of the OQAA. Intercollegiate sport breeds under the table deals while a front of "it doesn't matter whether you win, it's how you play the game" is maintained.

Perhaps it is time for universities to examine the necessity, if any, for intercollegiate sport. Only a select few can participate while intramural programs are left to wither. Varsity competition amounts to an expensive form of entertainment, justifiable maybe at a college that is stuck off in the woods like Bishop's or Dartmouth. But such colleges are anachronisms today.

Judging by attendance at McGill athletic events in recent years, the students have found other spots in the city of Montreal more entertaining than Molson Stadium or Currie Gym.

The University of Chicago, a power in the early days of intercollegiate football in the U.S., stopped playing other schools thirty years ago. If it is a move they have never regretted. Perhaps the next decade will see others follow suit rather belatedly.



school, and thus cliques of privileged players form and jealousy and bitterness occur. "Scholarships create an unhealthy atmosphere on teams," understates McGill's athletic director, Harry Griffiths.

Griffiths' opposition to athletic scholarships is matched by most of his counterparts in the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, the sports governing body for all but two Canadian colleges. The CIAU has thus forbidden athletic scholarships. But new men on their way up in athletic departments across Canada take a different view.

For example, two prominent members of Griffiths' staff, football-basketball coach Tom Mooney and hockey coach Brian Gilmour, benefitted from athletic scholarships themselves and would like to see other boys given the same opportunity in Canada.

But for every Mooney and Gilmour that graduate from college with a meaningful education, there are ten others who are ruthlessly exploited by their university, then dumped when their athletic eligibility is used up and they can no longer compete.

Coaches in the U.S. tell their football prodigies, for example, to take gut courses during the season. Then, when their football careers end in the fall of their fourth

new ruling by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the U.S. makes the player financially, as well as morally, indebted to the coach, who can now terminate a player's scholarship at his own discretion.

Thus, a coach can effectively kick an athlete out of school for skipping practices, failing to make the team, inter-racial dating (a big no-no for college athletes in the U.S.), or any other activity or non-activity which the coach finds personally displeasing.

There is considerable doubt that scholarships would improve our international teams anyway. Bruce Kidd, the finest distance runner Canada has ever produced, claims, "The track and field athlete is worse off training with a college team than on his own. Alone, he can set a program to his own specifications and not be bothered with dual meets that can upset his training schedule."

"In addition, reliance on track scholarships to produce Olympic teams means neglect of the athlete who has finished his education," Kidd concludes.

A third excuse often given for athletic scholarships is that a successful sports program receives a lot of publicity and greatly impresses the prestige of a school;